# FALSE PROPHETS REFUTED.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOWING THE TRUE EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW.

A DOCUMENT FOR "CALAMITY HOWLERS" TO READ-THE GREAT GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE, ESPECIALLY IN FREE MERCHAN-

DISE-REDUCED PRICES FOR MANU-FACTURED COMMODITIES.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNET

the false prophecies and equally false phlet prepared by Chief Brock, of the Bureau of Sta which will be published probably on Monday. Democratic stump-speaker, from ex-President Cleveland, Governor Campbell and Governor Senator Hill down to Congressman Mills, should be supplied with at least one copy, and induced to read it for his own instruction and enlightenment. It is a most nplete answer to the "calamity-howlers," and should distributed in every community throughout the inited States. This is "a campaign of education," and the pamphlet referred to is not only an educational but a simple, plain statement of facts The document has been prepared as an answer

AN INCREASE IN FOREIGN COMMERCE. tariff, is compared with the corresponding period under the tariff of 1883. 66, an increase of \$74,768,639 over the latter period. years, was \$38,314,352, showing an rouths under the new tariff amounted to \$763,210 increase of \$25,681,316; and the exports of imports of merchandise free of duty during the was \$265,668,620, the largest in any first eleven months under the new tariff was \$08,-992,707 greater than for the year 1890, and \$108,-174,258 greater than for the year 1889.

of imports for the five months from April 1 august 31, 1891, was \$359,725,209, of which \$200,-533,497, or 55.75 per cent, was free of duty, much the entage of imports free of duty in the entire the Government. During the correspondod of 1890 the total imports amounted to 8356,showing an increase in free merchandise ich daily enter into the consumption of the uch as sugar, coffee, crude India rubber, value of dutiable imports for the eleven aded August 31, 1890, was \$484,881,394; decrease of dutlable imports in eleven amounting to \$86,331,765. The total value f the imports for the eleven months, \$763,210,965. in value the imports of any year except 1890. it was \$730,310,400. If, however, the imports prember, 1891, equal those of Angust, the total imports will largely exceed those of 1890.

decrease was 83,234,594 09; tember 30, 1891, it was \$21,550,836 10 less customs revenue was \$45,014,888 21 the first nine months of 1890, and of that amount \$41,780,294 12 is accounted for in the six months ended September 30, 1891. The customs the twelve months prior to the enactment of the new law were \$237,69 last twelve months they amounted to 000 96. The customs receipts per capita of popula-tion in the former period amounted to \$3.80; in the lawer period 83.07, being a reduction of cents per capita; but this reduction, great though it was, has been greatly increased since the admission of sugar free of duty. In the six months ended September 30, 1891, the amount of customs revenue collected per capita of population was only \$1.30, and if the same proportion continue, as is alto-gether probable, the per capita for the year ending March 31, 1892, will be only \$2.60, or a reduction of \$1.20, as compared with the preceding year. This will be the lowest revenue per capita collected from customs for the twenty-five years since 1864, and \$1.28 per capita less than the annual average rate of duty collected during that period on imported mer-

chandise, which was \$3.58 per capita. The foregoing figures show that while imports have increased under the new tariff, the amount of revenue collected from customs per capita of population has decreased about 31.6 per cent as compared with last Now, as to exports. The total for eleven months ended August 31, 1800, was \$791,483,978; for 28 same period under the new tariff it was \$840,571. 801, an increase of \$49.087,323, or nearly two and me half times greater than the yearly average increase of exports during the twenty years prior to 1891, which was \$20,750,425. The total value of the exports of merchandise during the last eleven months has exceeded the value of the imports by the sum of \$77.360,336; the excess of exports for the entire year anded June 30, 1890, was \$68,518,275. In 1889 the balance of trade was against us, the imports being 82,730,277, while in 1888 the balance against the United States was \$28,022,607. The exports of dovalue of our exports for the twelve months ending August 31, 1891-8840,571,301-exceed the value of the exports for any entire year in the history of our commerce, except the fiscal year 1889 and 1890. The value of our exports for thetwelve m onths ended August 31, 1891, which includes September, 1890, and the first eleven months under the new tariff, was \$600, 264,438, or, in round numbers, about \$7,000,000 greater than during any previous fiscal year.

INCREASED AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. If the character and value of the exports for the twelve months ending August 31, 1891, which includes the month of September prior to the enactment of the new Tariff law, are compared with the corresponding months of the prior years, the results will be found to be marked and very satisfactory, as will appear from

the following table:  TWELVE MONTHS E. Classes. 1890. Agriculture \$630.425.046 Mining 21.370.030 Forest 29,700.746	P. et. 74.09 2.53 3.52	AUGUST 31. 1891. \$665,711,263 21,572,224 28,082,310 6,541,388	P. et. 74.23 2.41 3.13 0.74
Fisheries 6.821,700 Miscellaneous 5,156,082	0.61	3.931,800	0.44
Total	82.16 17.84	\$725,831,985 176,560,341	80.98 19.02

Aggregate ....5844,065,714 100.00 6896,392,296 100.00 It appears that the large increase is almost wholly. confined to the products of agriculture and manufactares—the combined increase amounting to \$55,260.-487. During August, 1891, there was an increase of exports of agriculture as compared with August 1890, amounting to \$15,999,952, and of manufactured artifies and goods amounting to \$509,552. So much for exports. Now, # to the effects of commercial reciprocity. During the year ended June 30, 1800, our exports to Brazil amounted to S11,-902,496; in the year ended June 30, 1891, to 814. 049.273; Increase \$2.146,777. The reciprocity agreement with that country became operative April 1, 1891, and it is not to be expected that the results will be very marked as yet. However, the exports the five months ended August 31, 1891, amounted 0 \$6,393,182, as compared with the same period in 1890. an increase of \$1,160,502. The increase has been mainly in locomotivee, steam engines, machinery and cars for fallways and trainways, wheat flour, bacon, boards, deals, planks, etc. There has been a decrease in the exports of wheat, lard and cotton goods. The reciprocity agreements with San Domingo and Spain did not to into effect until September 1, 1801, and no statis is are available showing the effect of these agreements upon the export trade with Cuba, Porto Rico and Domingo. Our imports from and exports

thereto during the year ended June 30, 1891, were

The imports consist mainly of sugar and molasses tobacco, cigars and snuff, and fruits and nuts: the chief exports are provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, breadstuffs and manufactures of iron and

PROSPECTIVE EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY. As these islands have imported from other countries largely of these and other articles, and by the recent ciprocity trenty the heavy tariff has been in part or in whole removed from the products that will be exported to them from the United States, it is a reasonable conports of agricultural and manufactured products, more early equalling our large imports from these islands. So much for the actual and prospective effects of

per yard 1890 and 1891, respectively; Cotton cloth, per yard 1890, 91-2 cents; 1891, 87-8 cents; cotton prints, per yard, 1890, 61-2 cents; 1891, 6 cents; iron nails, per 100 pounds, 1890, \$1.55; 1891, \$1.80; steel nails, per 100 pounds, 1890, \$2 05; 1891, \$1 85; steel halls, per 100 postnas, 1500, 82 05, 1501, \$185, steel nails, 1800, per ton, \$31 50; 1891, \$30 75 1-2; binder's twine, average of four grades, 1890, 12 3-4 cents per pound; 1891, \$1-16 cents. Comparative

September, 1891. Duty paid, 1890.

Following is an abridgment of a table which shows the comparative prices by months of nine kinds of manufactured iron and steel: Old iron T rails, which were quoted at 125 per ton at Philadelphia in August, 1890, were \$21 50 in August, 1891; all much bar iron, which was 1.85 cents per pound at Pittsburg in Augin January, 1890, and \$31 25 in August, 1890, were \$29 per ton in January, 1891, and \$30 in August, 1891; best refined bar iron, from store in Philadelphia, was quoted as follows per pound: January, 1890, 2:30 cents; April, 1890, 2:10 cents; August, 1890, 1:95 cents. The figures for the corresponding months in 1891 were as follows: January, 2 cents; April, 1.9 cents; Angust, 199 cents. Number I anthracite foundry pix from had fallen to \$18 in August, 1890; in January, 1891, it stood at \$17.50, and retrained there until the end of August. Gray forge pig from at Philadelphia was \$17 per ton in January, 1890, and \$15.10 in August, 1890; in January, 1890, and \$15.10 in August, 1890; in January, 1891, it was \$14.50 per ton and the same in August, 1891. The same kind of iron soid as follows at Pittsburg: January, 1890, \$18; August, 1800, \$15.25; January, 1891, \$14.25; August, 1801, \$15.55; January, 1891, \$14.55; January, 1890, \$18.40, \$19.00

Committee of the service of the serv	January.		April,		July.	
Corn, pr bu. 90 Wheat, pr bu	423 802	1891. 60,597 .847	80.403	1891. 90.712 .966	80.447	1891. 80.673 1.016
Wheat flour, per bbl Bacon, pr fb. Hams, pr fb. Lard, pr fb.	.701 .071 .098	4.857 .072 .095 .069	4.575 .072 .100 .069	4.900 .075 .095 .087	4.569 .070 .099 .070	5.102 .079 .101 .072
Pork, salted,	059	.056	.056	.059	.064	.061
Beef, saited, per fb The following port prices of specified:	055 ng t	follow	ing art	annual icles for	the h	nonths
		Janu	ary.	April.	J	uly,

THE IMPORTERS AGAINST THE TARIFF. BRIEFS IN THE SUITS TO OVERTHROW THE

M'KINLEY LAW.

Washington, Oct. 9 .- Briefs for the importers have been filed in the United States Supreme Court in two of the pending cases involving the question of the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff act—those of Sternbuch & Co., of New-York, and of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. The arguments in both briefs are based chiefly upon the contention that the McKinley act is void because of the omission by the enrolling clerk of the tobacco rebate section, which was stricken out of the original bill by the Senate and afterward restored in conference. Many similar cases decided by State courts are cited, among them one by the Supreme Court of Michigan on May 9, 1890. The opinion of the Board of General Appraisers, sustaining the validity of the McKinley act against the protest of the importers, was written by Appraiser Somerville. In reply to this both briefs cite a decision made by Mr. Somer

ville while a justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

The importers also contend that the act is unconstitutional because it contains the sugar-bounty clause. In support of this contention both briefs cite the decision of the late Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in which he declared: "To lay with one hand the power of the Government upon the propone hang the power of the Government upon the prop-property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms; nor is it taxation."

VESSELS ORDERED TO CHILL.

THE BOSTON AND YORKTOWN TO RELIEVE THE BALTIMORE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Washington, Oct. 9.-The Boston and Yorktown have been ordered to Chilli for the express purpose of relieving the Baltimore and San Francisco, the hulls of which are in so foul a state that they will have to be docked, and it will be necessary for them to go to San Francisco for that purpose. The Baltimore will sail first and will be relieved by the Yorktown, which has already started for Chili, and will reach there in about afty days. The Boston is being rapidly prepared for the voyage at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will start in a few days. It is said at the Navy Department that it is not at all likely that any other vessels will be sent to Chill.

---THE CRUISE OF THE BEAR.

REINDEER BROUGHT FROM SIBERIA FOR INTRO-DUCTION INTO ALASKA-A SUCCESS-

FUL EXPERIMENT.

Washington, Oct. 9.-Captain M. A. Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Ocean. It is dated Ounalaska, Alaska, Seplember 17. Cape Prince of Wales was reached July 7, and it was found impossible, on account of the Ice, to proceed further north. The Bear entered the Arctic July 26, and arrived at Point Hope July 29. It was found impossible on account of ice to reach the Point Barrow relief sta-tion to deliver the coal and provisions brought from san Francisco. Word was received from the superin tendent saying that they had coal and other supplies sufficient to carry them comfortably through another year, except in case of some great disaster. The reports of the killing of the crews of the three vessels

that wintered at Herschel Island are incorrect.

The Bear started south August 23, going to the Arctic Siberian coast, and at Euchowan purchased eight reindeer. In closing his report, Captain Healy says the matter of the introduction of the animals into Alaska has taken such a hold upon both natives and whites that it is now the most important question before the country. The food supply and climate are identi-cal with those of Siberia and the visible supply of moss upon which reindeer principally subsist was found to be more abundant in Alaska than at any place along the Siberian coast. The assertion that the Tehouchichis of

regard and value placed on the animals. The deer purchased were brought to Ounalaska, where twelve will be kept by the Interior Department till naxt year. On board the ship the animals soon accustomed themselves to their surroundings and with a pientiful supply of food have thrived beyond expectation. They have been found particularly hardy. These facts and the plentiful supply of moss found all along the Alaskan count makes their their terms become their thriving beyond a

IMPORTANT CASES TO GO OVER. THE SUPREME COURT CRIPPLED BY THE AB SENCE OF TWO JUSTICES-THE OPEN-ING NEXT MONDAY.

be a postponement of all the most important cases up at the beginning of the October term, which opens on Monday. The Sayward case, the cases involving States, before and since the enactment of the existing law. Here are the average prices of a number of articles in 1890 and 1891, respectively: Cotton cloth, not be able to attend, and the Chief-Justice is exreceived from him stated that her condition was critiher recovery. Her death, however, is feared mounable to get out of bed, he wrote a note yesterday stating that he would be on hand at the meeting of with the idea that the ordinary routine cases will be proceeded with, disregarding the special assignments. filed for this term thus far, but that is not attributed to the new law authorizing the Circuit Court of Appeals, since the judges of that court have not yet been appointed.

It has been discovered that while the last Congre sed this new law with the view of relieving the passed which will more than counteract that law,

Washington, Oct. 9 .- In the bulletin issued by the Census Office relative to the production of iron ore in the United States during 1889, the following points are noted: The number of persons, firms or corporations reported to the Census Office as having iron ore mines which may be considered as active is 685, of mines which may be considered as active is 600, or which 502 were producers in the census year 1889. Compared with the returns made in 1880, when the number of regular mining establishments was 805, be-sides a large number of irregular producers, aggregatfound, the bulletin eays, that there has been a material decrease in the number of operators, which business has assumed such proportions as to command The total shipments of ore from the mines were 506. A total of 7,120,362 long tons of ore were mined in 1880, valued at \$23,156,957, while the production of the census year 1889 shows a total output se of 7,397,679 tong tons, or 103.89 per cent, over the production of 1880, and an augmented value 83 25 per long ton in 1880, to \$2 30 per ton in 1880. This is due to the consolidation of a number of mines which have been grouped under one management. The low cost of mining ore in the Southern States has also contributed to this diminution of value at the mines.

### THE LAKE MUBONE CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN-A SUMMARY OF THE PLATFORM.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 9 .- The sessions of the Indian Conference to-day were devoted to the discustion of education, the formulation and acceptance of a platform and the farewell speeches. The educa Monal topic was introduced by Miss Emily S. Cook, who for eighteen years has been connected with the Indian Department in Washington. When she began her work there the whole number of Indian children at school, exclusive of the New-York Indians and the Five Nations, was 3,700; now there are 18,000 in Then the appropriations for school purposes were trifling; now they run up into the millions. Yet at least 10,000 children are still unprovided for and there will have to be still larger appropriations.

There was a brisk discussion on contract schools. The general opinion expressed was that contract schools under the care and at the cost of the churches

The platform which was adopted names the following as among the most important matters for immediate effort this year: The further extension of Civil Service rules to those in the Indian service; the application of the principles, if not the rules, of the Civil Service to the appointment and tenure of Indian agents; the greater unity of the Indian service by giving the selection of agents to the Indian Burcau; a rapid increase of appropriations for education until

Yesterday.T	o-day.	insternay.i	
Alta	3.05 3.05 45 1.55 6.25 1.50 1.50	Navele 3.75 Ophir 3.75 Potosi 2.55 Savage 2.85 Sierra Nevada 2.45 Union Con 2.45 Utab 65	3.5

### THE MARKETS

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

B. E. flour, pags 100	Leather, sides 10,92	я
B. W. flour, pkgs 625	Moss bales 4	а
ticans, bbis 158	Motasses, bhis 1,74	
Beans, bags 1,143	Spirits turn, bbis 16	
Beeswax, pkgs 3	Rosein, btls 1.03	
Broom corn, bales 59	till calro nkgs 1.0;	я
Cotton, bales 8,094	Od lubr btls 12	
Cotton seed oil, bbis 749	Oleo stock, pkgs 10	
	Pennuts, tags 90	И
Dried fruit, pkgs 1,659	Beef, pkgs 10	
Eggs, bbls 292	Cutmests, pkgs 2,61	К
Eggs, chars 4,001	Lard, pkgs 1.18	ä
Flour, page 14,462	Lard kegs 1.80	
Cornmeal, bbls 300	Butter, pkrs 3.55	и
Corameal, bers 2,560	thense, pkgs 7,00	ü
Wheat, bush278.350	Decision bogs No 44	12
Corn, tush145,225	Raisins (Cal.), bxs., 1.06	Ж
Corn, Cush	Rice, pkgs 1,25	ĕ
Oats, bush 66,625	Hine charf hars 26	52
stye, bush 24.875	Soap stock, pkgs	ij
Mail, bush 9,225	Skins, bales 15	й
Barley, bush 29,200 Peas, bush 2,750	Survey Laure 31	ij
Peas, bush 2,750 Outmeal bbls 410	Tallow, page	á
	Plana silvera	й
	Toluren here a	
		ä
Grass seet, bags 240 Hemp, bales 84	Whister bhis 60	ÿį
	Wool, bales 2	Š.
House bales	Winn (Cal.) pkgs	И
Hops, tales 700 Lead pigs 692	DAA TITE LOSSY-17 Breed-	ż
Lead plas 692	I ANGUALINAS A COMMON IN MICHAEL TO A	

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Ordinary. 5% Low Middling ... Middling ...

civil service to the appointment and tensus of Indian spents: the greater unity of the Indian service by giving the selection of the Indian service by giving the selection of the Indian prottice and many provisions be made for all Indian prottics and an animisteration of the National school system as shall not hanger heave-other schools already established: the assumption by the National Government of equitable local traction of Handershie allerded India; the carry settlement of the Brait status. The second provides and the seco

ungraded mixed and white at 00 m202 sc; No. 2 raixed, 109 mile elevator, 61 sc62c afoot; No. 2 October, closing at 60 sc; do November, 00 w 200 sc, closing at 60 sc do December, 51 sc54c c closing at 54 sc do January 51 sc52c, closing at 52c; do January 51 sc51c, closing at 41 sc 0.ATS
Mar. 51 sc51c, closing at 41 sc 0.ATS

 Of which American
 474 000

 Total imports of week
 34,000

 Of which American
 28,000

 Amount after
 140,000

 Of which American
 130,000

Middling Good Middling..... Strict Good Middling. STAINED.

M. Collins: 14 Maryland Veals, 150 m, at 7ke; 6 fed Calves, 250 m, at 4c.

Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts last 2 ours, 2.820 head; total for week thus far, 12,67 ead; for same time last week, 16,380 head; consigne

Chicago, Oct. 9.—"The Evening Journal" report Cattle receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 3,500 hea warket steady; top prices, \$5.15x\$5.45; no prime extra steers on sale, others, 3.75x\$4.75; Texans, \$2.282.85 butchers' cows, \$2.10x\$2.75. Hogs-Receipts, 21.0 head; shipments, 10,000 head. Market opened stro shade higher, closed lower; rough and commo \$48.84.25; packers and mixed, \$4.50.824.80; pair heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.03.84.80; prin heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.03.84.80; weights, \$4.30.85.25; Texans, \$3.40.854.50; Westerns, \$4.884.35; lambs, \$3.50.885.50.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

good to choice thoolay, \$14.8510. Grain freight steady, unchanged. Cotton, nominati midding, \$5.86. Provisions firm, unchanged. Butter; firm; creamery fancy, 258.27c; do, fair to choice, 248.25c; do, imita-tion, 208.22; ladde fancy, 178.18c; good to choice, 15. \$16c; store-packed, 14c. Eggs firm, 228.23c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 16.1-2c; No. 7, 13.1-4c, Sugar firm, unchanged. Copper firm, unchanged, Whiskey, \$1.258.81.29. Oct. 9.-The leading futures rang WHEAT, NO. 2.

Onening Hickort L 99% 100% 195% 105% 106% 105% CORN. NO. 2. 53½ 49 42¾ OATS, NO. 2. 26<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 31 MESS PORK, PER BEL. ..... 9 67½ 9 62½ 9 80 9 80 12 30 12 30 guiry from shippers at very full prices. Otherwise the market was quiet. State Factory, indicesam, Septembert, fader, 94c. Factory, indicesam, fine, 94c. grade of good to prime from common to be form the fader, 94c. Common to prime, 637 to 65. 65. 65. 66. 67. 67. 2 67. 100 Factory, flat, fine, SuSyer, common to prime, 637 to 65. 680 67. 67. 2 67. 100 Factory, flat, fine, SuSyer, common to prime, 637 to 68. 68. 68. 67. 68. 68. 67. 2 67. 100 Factory, flat, fine, SuSyer, common to prime, 637 to 68. 68. 68. 67. 68. 68. 67. 2 67. 100 form, 100 f LARD, PER 100 D.

the Western delicies are firm and dealers there are under the Impression that trade will beef in carrest before 2012, on XX or above 0,010. For Austrillian wood there is a lat demand, with prices require from 30 to 40. Sales as a lat demand, with precedent from 30 to 40. Sales as a lat demand, with precedent from 30 to 40. Sales as a lat demand, with precedent from 30 to 40. Sales as a late demand, with precedent from 30 to 40. Sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sales as a late of the sales are lated to the sale